



High
Luminosity
LHC



SQXF Practice Coil Winding and Curing by LARP

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Outline



-
- **SQXF Coil 1 Winding and Curing Procedure**
 - **Pole Gap and Wedge Gap**
 - **Problem and Solution**
 - **Summary**
 - **Schedule**



COIL 1 WINDING AND CURING PROCEDURE



Cable Re-spooling



- Insulation wrapping machine
- 4 pulleys with last pulley reverse bending the cable
- Tension is provided by caterpillar
- During re-spooling for total length measurement and cable inspection, mark the split location for IL and OL spools.

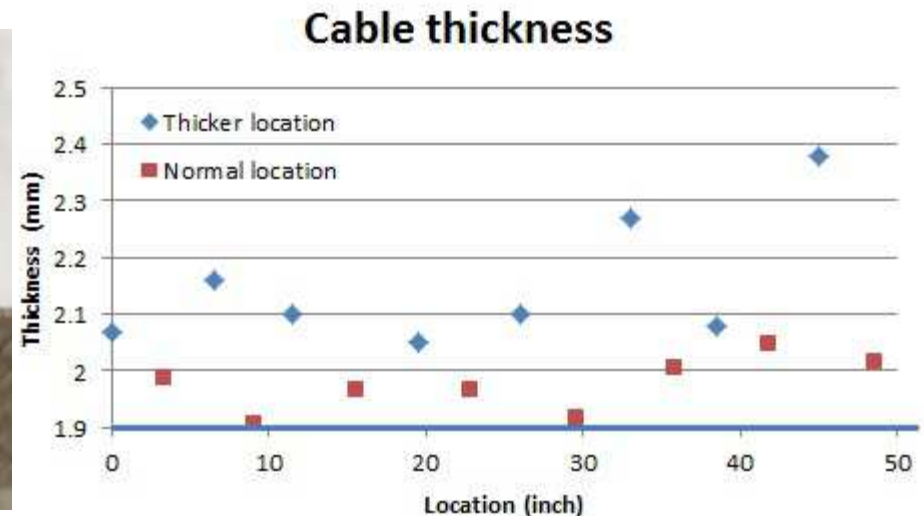




Cable for Coil 1

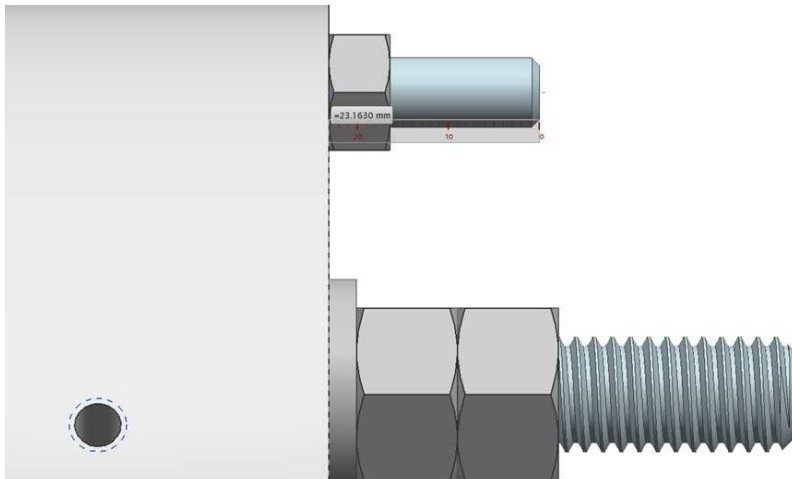


- Cable# 1050Z, total length 168.5 m
- IL used 56 m and OL used 70.7 m cable.
- Ten stack measurements shows the cable is within dimension tolerance
- However, during winding we found non-uniformity of cable thickness
- For next coil, cable# 1051Z, during re-spooling, we will verify the cable thickness uniformity.





Winding Mandrel Setup



- The distance from the tensioner to the winding table is 1.5 m.
- Fixed the position of LE pole anchor (23.163mm to the last LE mandrel block)
- Counter weight for L1 (OL spool weight)
- 125 μ m Kapton tape on top of the mandrel



Coil Parts



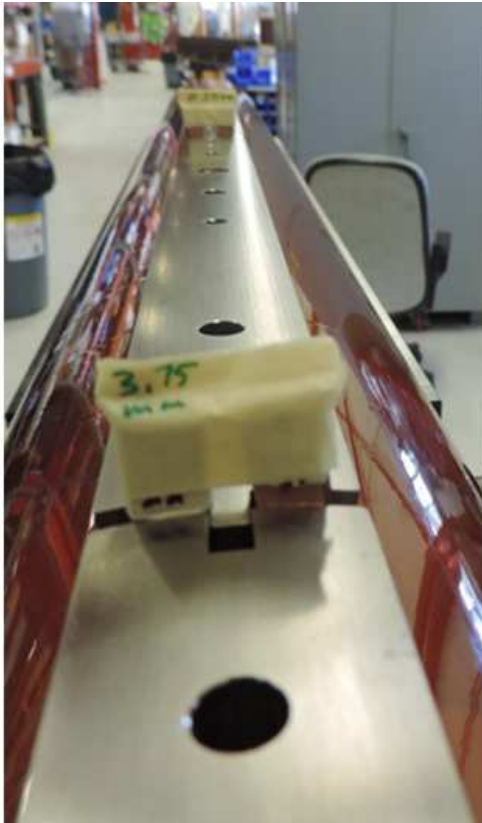
- **Pole: align OL to IL with dowel pins**



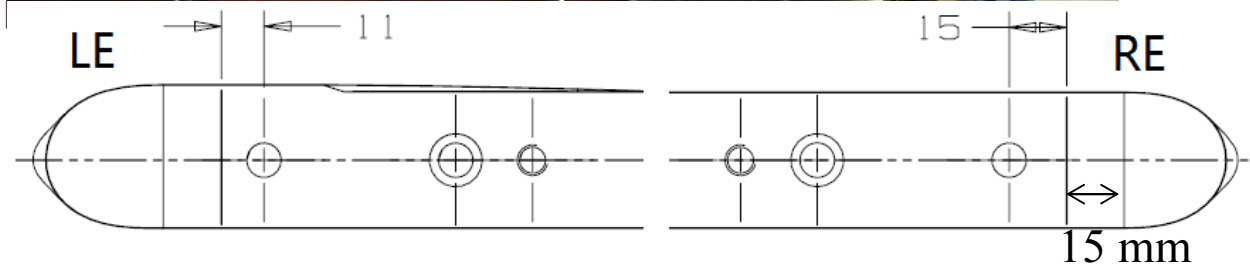
- **Wedge: Cut both IL and OL wedges to the specified length. Insulate the wedges with 125 μm S2 glass sleeve, paint binder and cure at the ends.**
- **End parts: Visually check the coating, flexibility**



Pre IL Winding



Paint binder, cure and cut



- Create pole gaps
- Mark the VT location on the pole
- Mark lines on LE and RE poles to indicate the region where to paint binder and cure the end.
- Prepare and install winding tooling
- Wrap 2 turns of S2 glass tape ($175 \mu\text{m}/\text{layer}$) around poles starting from the ramp step.



Pre IL Winding



- Lay the cable on the transition side of the pole, and guide it through the ramp with the split mark as the reference.
- The rest of the S2 glass tape goes along with the cable for OL
- Use C-clamp to clamp the cable to Cable Ramp Clamping Plates
- Put the IL spool onto the tensioner with the thick edge of the conductor facing up and no twist. Put the OL spool on top of the winding tooling



IL Winding



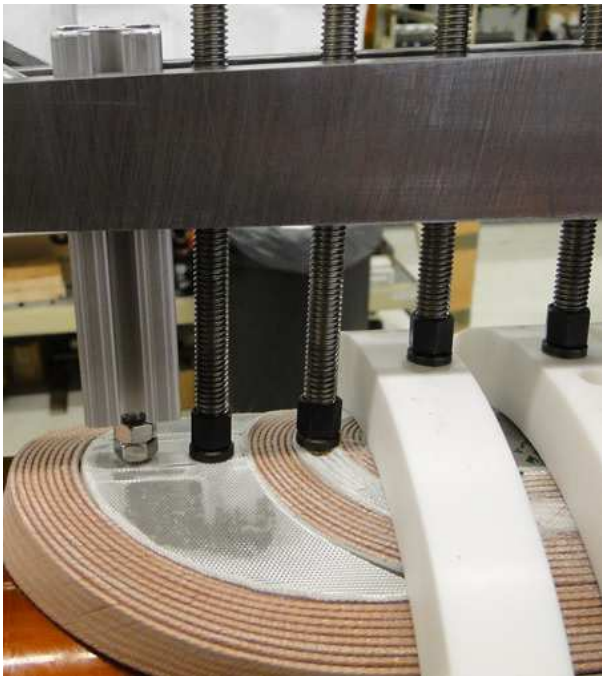
- **First two turns with winding tension 9 kg (20 lbs)**
- **Rotate mandrel and record the angle for each turn at both ends. Measure and record each turn location and angle at the ends**
- **Paint binder (CTD 1202) and cure each turn at the ends. Use the winding tool**
- **Install the VTs**
- **From turn 3, increase tension to 25 kg (55 lbs)**
- **Put one layer of 175 μ m S2 glass tape in between each end part and the coil**



IL Winding



- **Use the alignment tool for each end spacer.**
 - Without the tool, the flexible end parts shifted along the winding direction and poke into the cable insulation causing part to cable short
- **Use Teflon and SS retainers to hold down the coil**
- **Use roller axle to push coil azimuthally.**

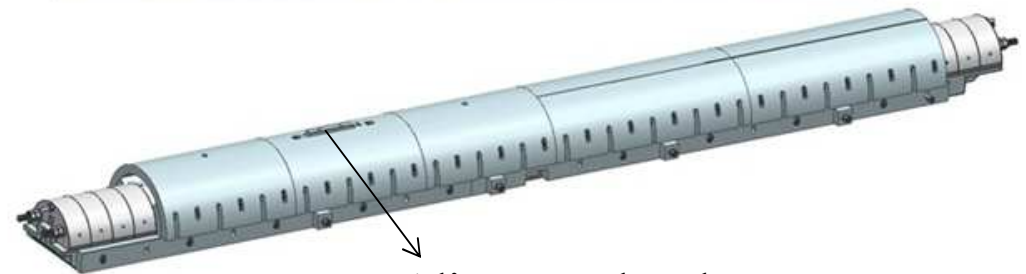




L1 Packaging for Curing



- Install the pushers from LE Transition side toward RE
- Remove SS core
- Install the pushers from RE Non-transition side toward LE
- Paint 84 g binder (CTD-1202)
- Shrink wrap the coil using 19 mm (3/4"), 50 μ m thick Mylar with 50% overlap
- Install the curing spacers
- Install the curing shims and curing retainers



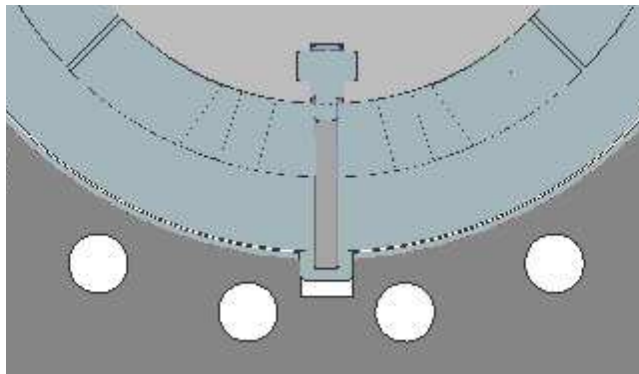
Alignment key bar
to Curing mold



Coil Handling during W&C

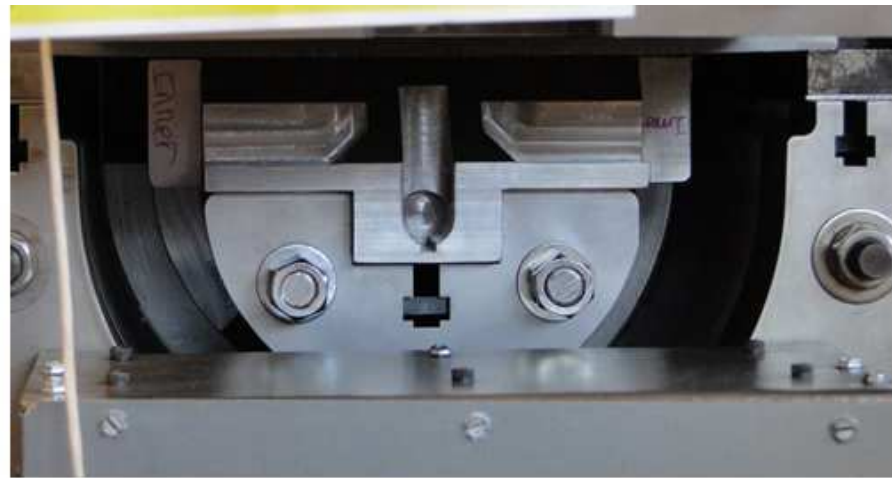
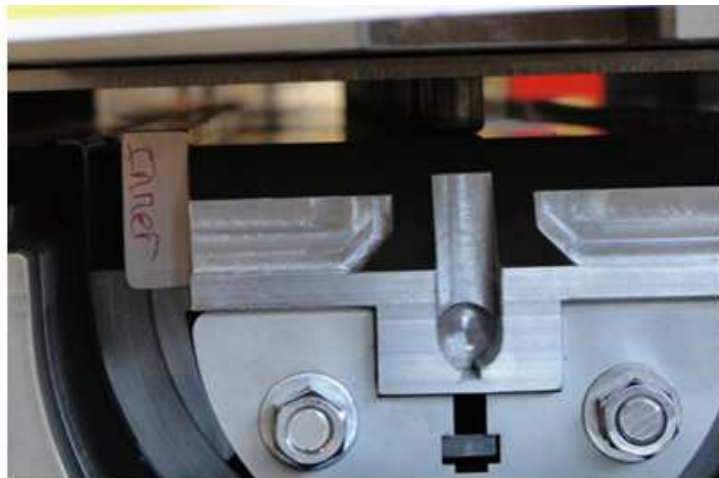


- Crane + Slings to lift the coil and winding mandrel up from the winding table
- Install the spool support arm to the winding mandrel
- Attach the OL cable spool to the spool support arm
- Transfer to the rollover table and rotate 180 degree.
- Crane + Swivel D rings + Sling Hooks to lift the coil and put it inside the curing mold with alignment key bar.





L1 Curing

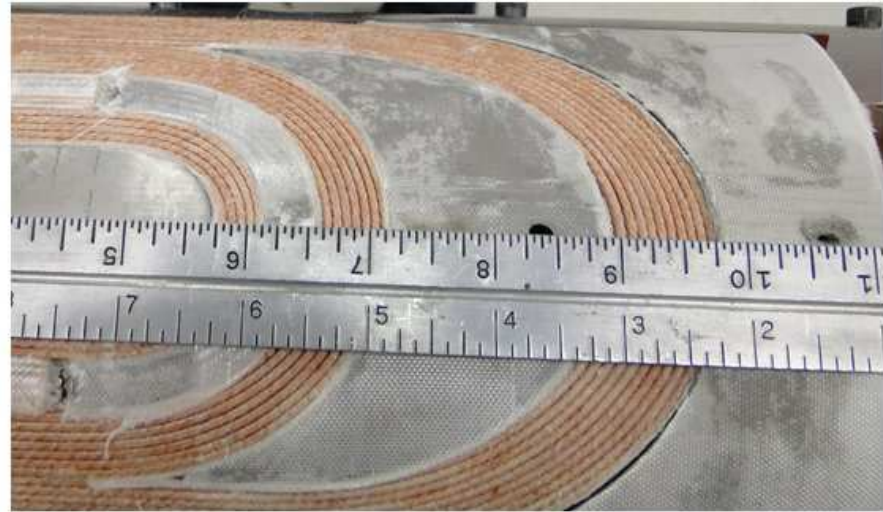


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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mandrel Pressure: | <input type="checkbox"/> 500 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 800 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 1300 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 1550 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 1800 psi |
| Platten Pressure: | <input type="checkbox"/> 700 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 1000 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 1500 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 1750 psi | <input type="checkbox"/> 2000 psi |
| Gap on Side: | A: <input type="text"/> mm | A: <input type="text"/> mm | A: <input type="text"/> mm | A: <input type="text"/> mm | A: <input type="text"/> mm |
| | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm |

Coil stress ~ 10 MPa



After L1 Curing



- No electrical short
- Prepare smashed S2 glass
- Soak with the binder
- Fill the un-even surface of the last conductor group on both ends
- Cure with heat gun
- Prepare two layer cured S2 glass interlayer insulation ~ 0.5 mm thick. (Use 47g matrix (31 g/m) over 1.35 m interlayer insulation and leave 0.18 m LE dry.)

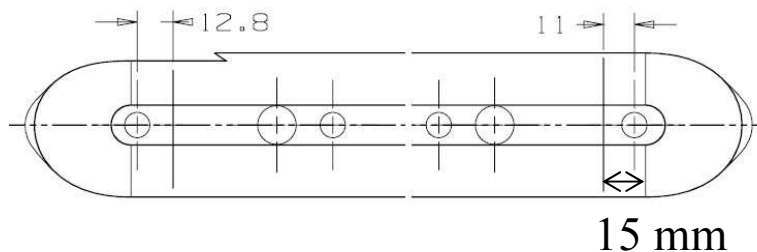




L2 Winding Setup




- Install L2 pole from RE using pins and screws
- Before pin and screw L2 LE pole, wrap 2 layers of 175 μm S2 Glass tape around L2 poles
- After pin and screw L2 LE pole, cut the insulation along the ramp edge
- Mark the VT location on the pole
- Mark lines on LE and RE poles to indicate the region where to paint binder and cure the end.





L2 Winding



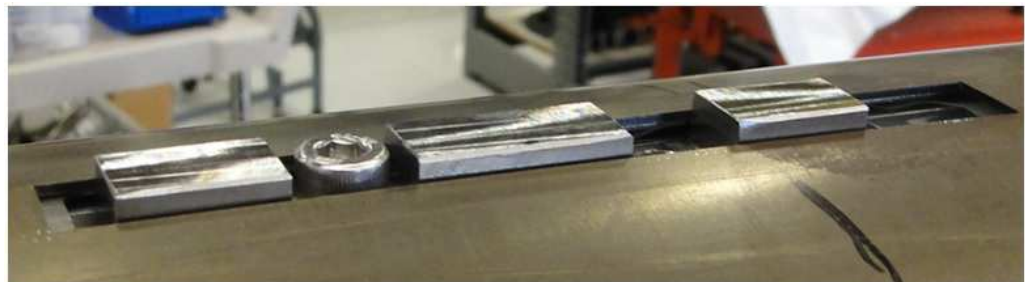
- First two turns with 9 kg (20lbs) winding tension
 - From turn 3, increase the tension to 25 kg (55 lbs)
 - Rotate mandrel and record the angle for each turn at both ends. Measure and record each turn location and angle at the ends
 - Put one layer of 175 μm S2 glass tape in between each end part and the coil
 - Paint binder (CTD 1202) and cure each turn at the ends. Use the winding tool
 - Install the VTs
- 
- The two photographs show the winding process. The left photo shows a close-up of a winding tool with a red handle and a metal tip, positioned over a coil. The right photo shows a close-up of a winding tool with a metal tip, positioned over a coil. Both photos show the coil is made of a light-colored material, possibly glass tape, and is being wound onto a mandrel.
- Use the alignment tool for each end spacer. Use Teflon and SS retainers to hold down the coil. Use roller axle to push coil azimuthally.



L2 Packaging and Handling



- Trim the interlayer insulation
- Install the pushers from LE Non-transition side toward RE
- Remove SS core
- Install the pushers from RE Transition side toward LE
- Paint 107 g binder (CTD-1202)
- Shrink wrap the coil using 19 mm (3/4"), 50 μ m thick Mylar with 50% overlap
- Install the curing spacers
- Install the curing shims and curing retainers
- Coil handling is the same as L1
- Two alignment key bars to curing mold (key bars are screwed to the poles via lifting tap holes)





Binder CTD-1202



- **HQ**

- L1: 43.8 g, 38 m cable $\rightarrow \sim 1.157$ g/m
- L2: 65.7 g, 48 m cable $\rightarrow \sim 1.38$ g/m

- **LHQ**

- L1: 140 g, 121 m cable $\rightarrow \sim 1.157$ g/m
- L2: 210 g, 152 m cable $\rightarrow \sim 1.38$ g/m
- Interlayer insulation: 25g/m



Soft brush

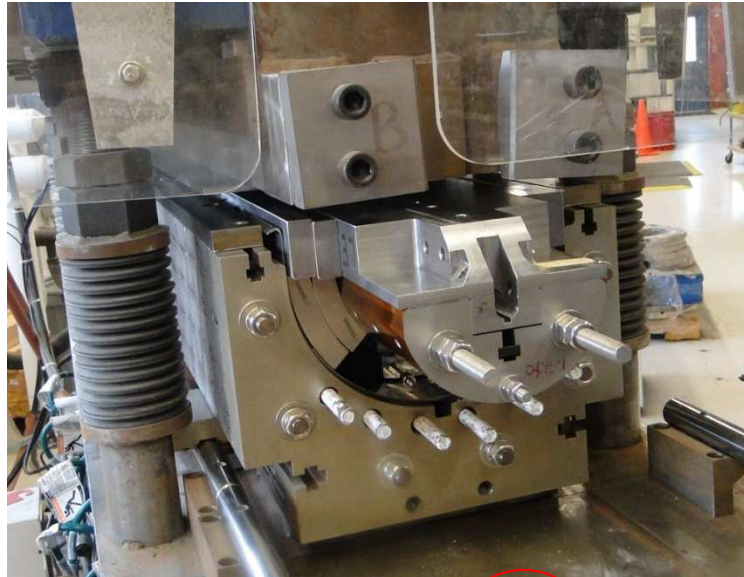
\rightarrow **1.25 g/m**

- **SQXF: $1.25 \times 18.45 / 15.222 = 1.51$ g/m**

- L1: **84 g**, 55.6 m cable
- L2: **107 g**, 70.8 m cable
- Interlayer insulation: **$25 \times 75 / 60 = 31$ g/m**



L2 Curing

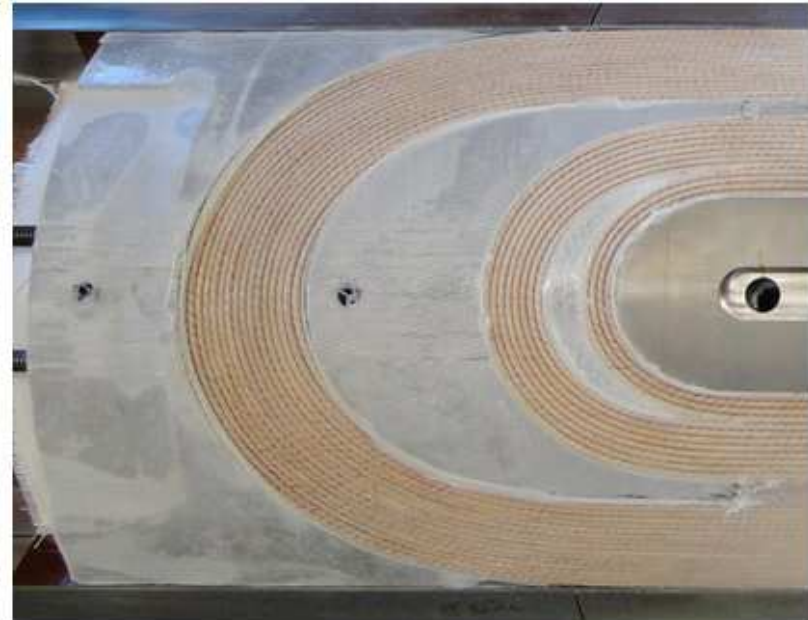
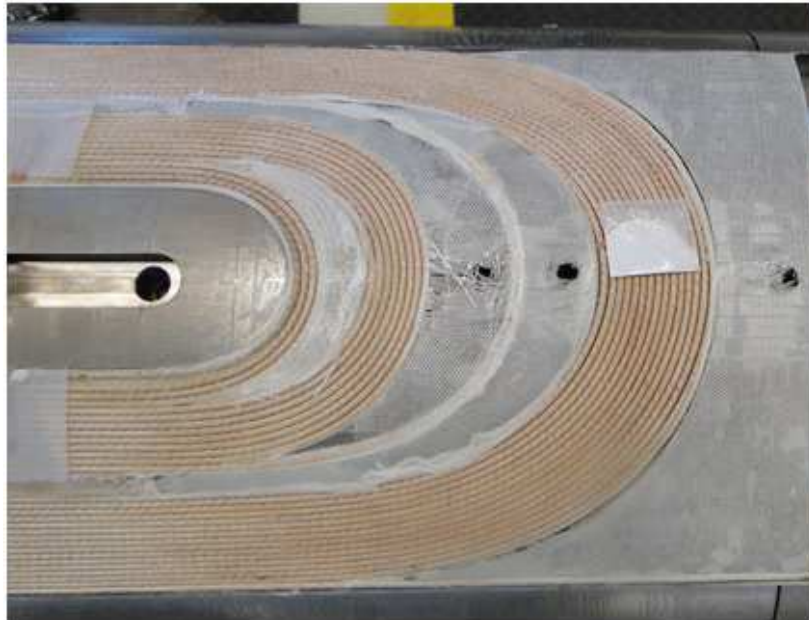


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| | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm | B: <input type="text"/> mm |

Coil stress ~ 10 MPa



After L2 Curing

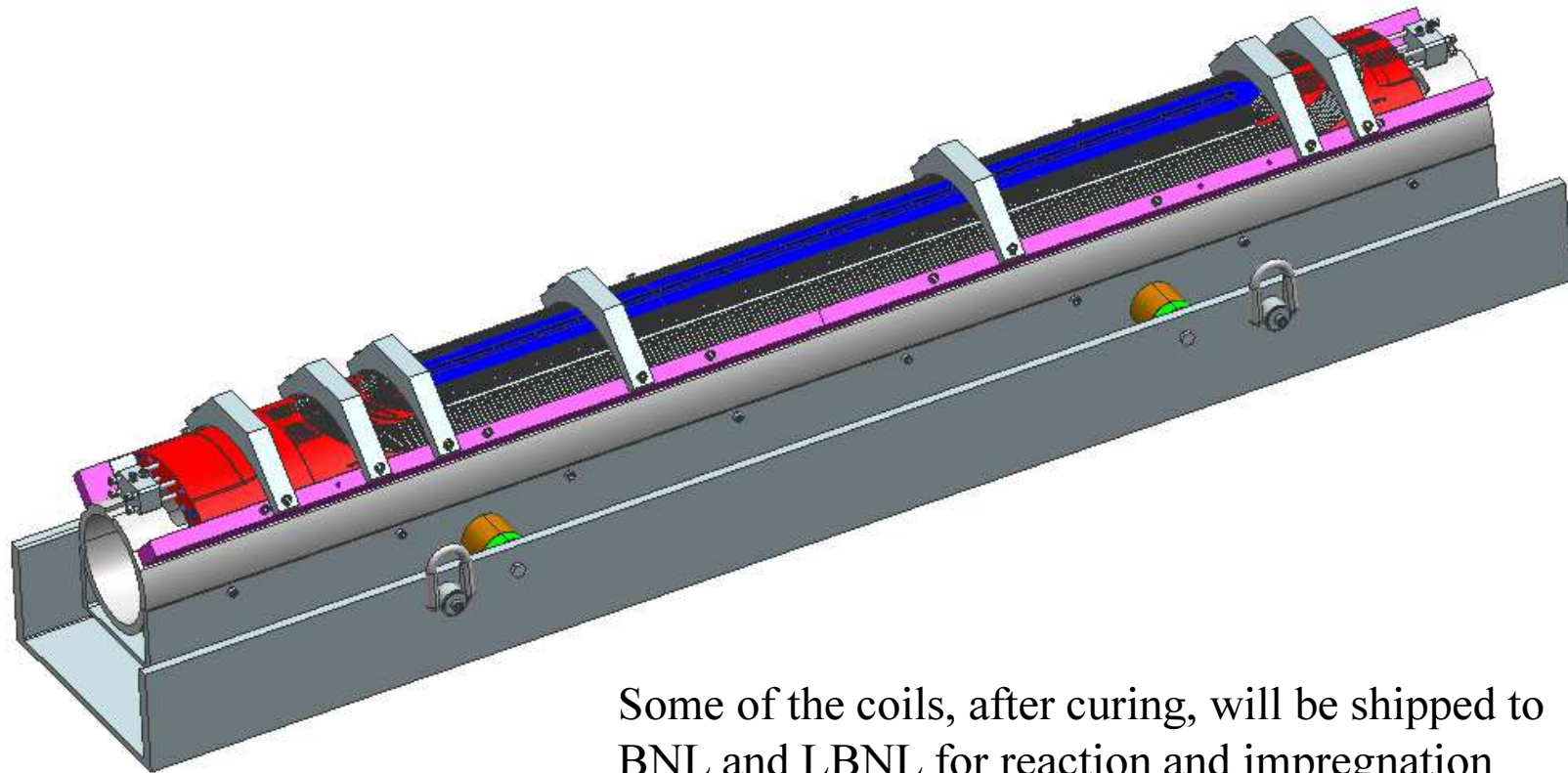


- No electrical short
- QA: coil resistance, L_s and Q value measurement
- Coil dimension measurement
- Release tension, and measurement the pole gap and wedge gap
- Prepare for shipping or reaction.





Coil Shipping after Curing



Some of the coils, after curing, will be shipped to BNL and LBNL for reaction and impregnation



POLE GAP AND WEDGE GAP



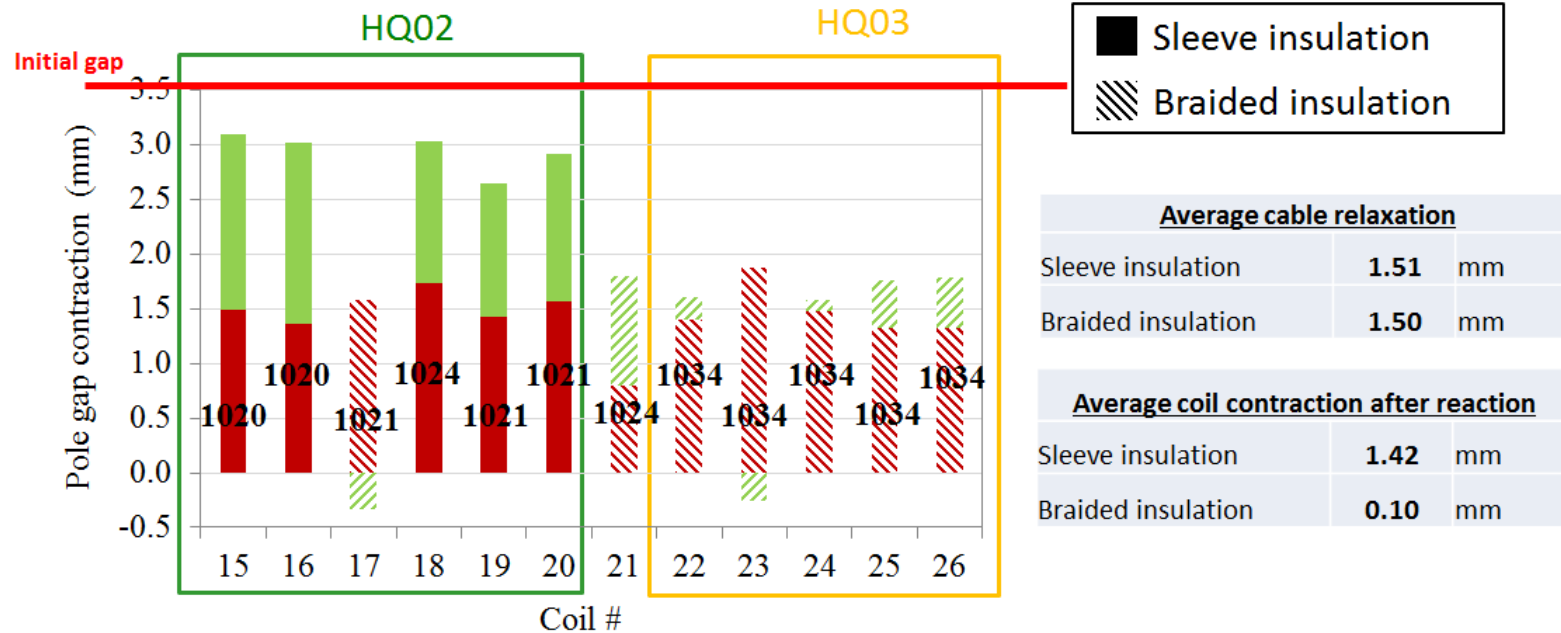
HQ Pole Gap



Measurement Analysis: Pole Gap



Total pole gap contraction (cable relaxation + reaction)



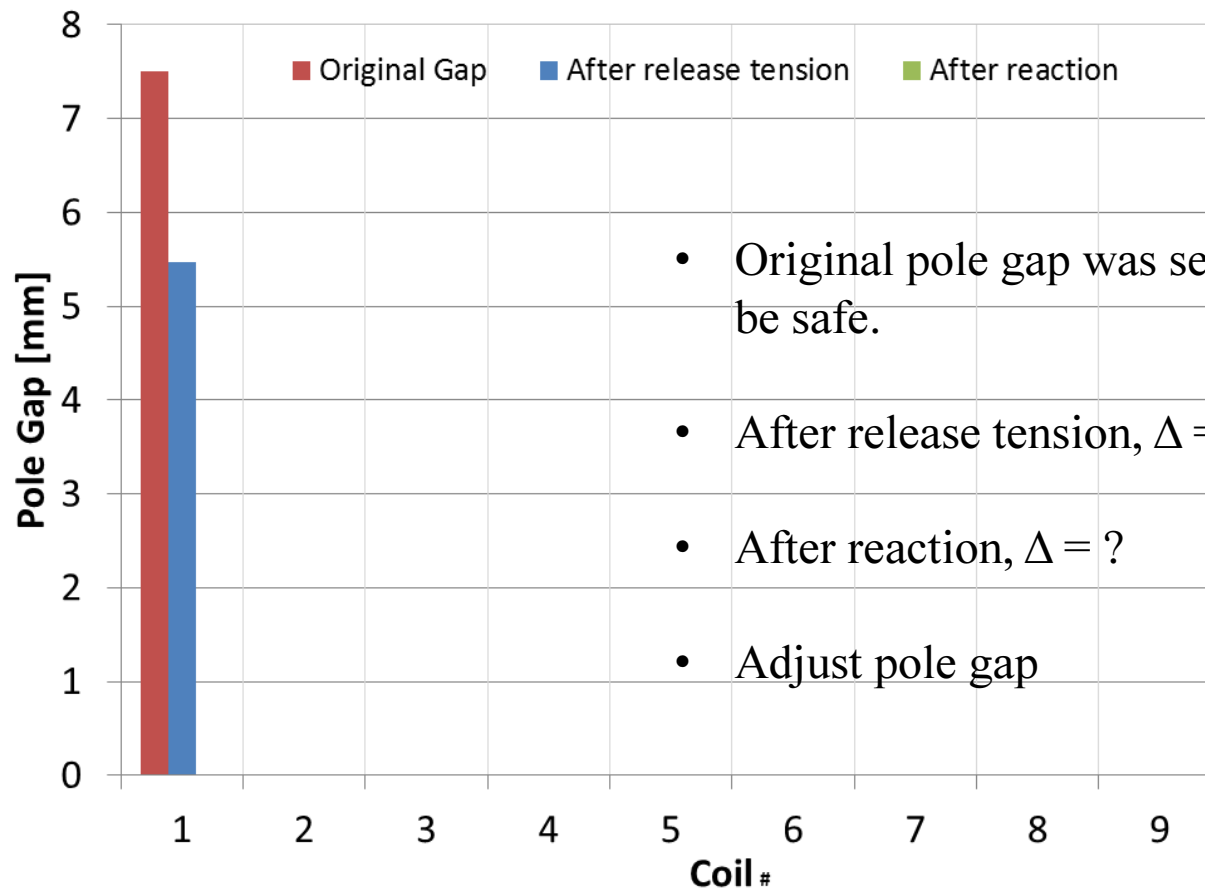
- Reproducibility (even with different cable)
- Ti doped cable (coil 18) has a similar gap contraction than Ta coils (all other)
- Difference in gap contraction after reaction likely due to the different type of insulation used.



SQXF Coil 1 Pole Gap



Pole Gap Measurements



- Original pole gap was set as 7.5 mm to be safe.
- After release tension, $\Delta = 2.03$ mm
- After reaction, $\Delta = ?$
- Adjust pole gap



HQ Wedge Gap

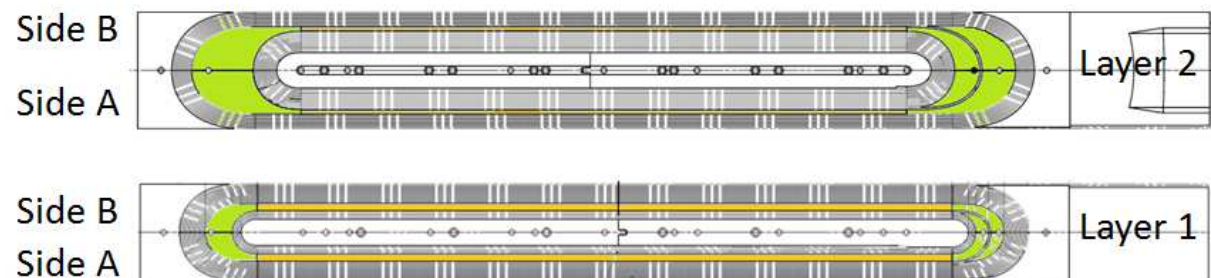


Lawrence Berkeley
National Laboratory

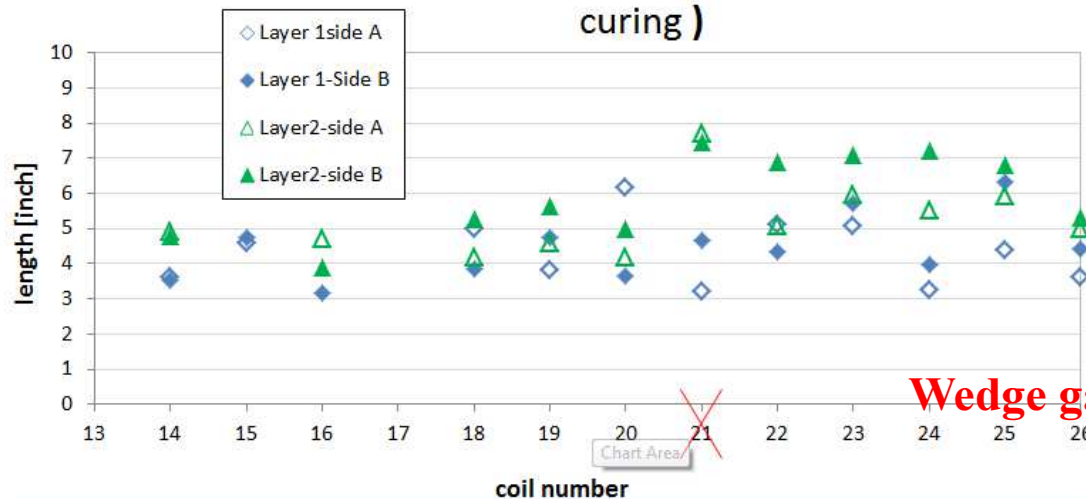
Wedge to spacer gap



U.S. LARP



Spacer/wedge gap (measured after winding/bef. curing)



Average values

Pole Gap : 3.5 mm
L1 wedge gap : 4.6 mm
L2 wedge gap : 5.4 mm



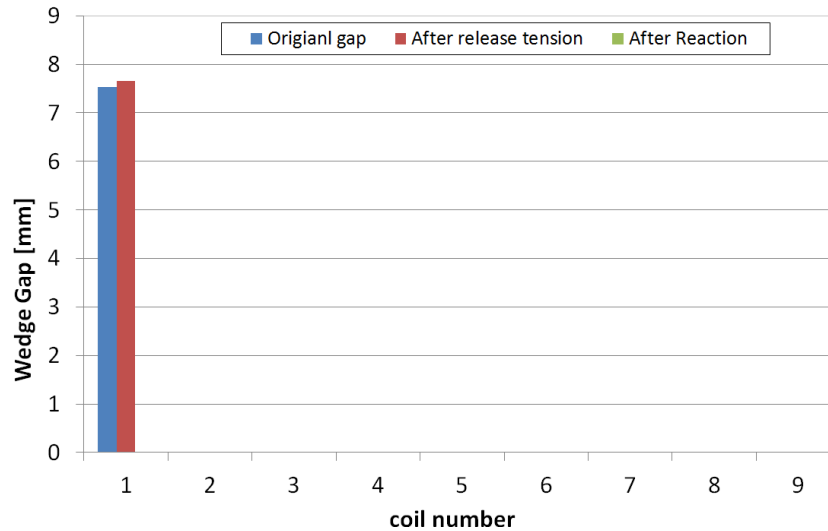
Wedge gap = minimum pole gap + 3 mm



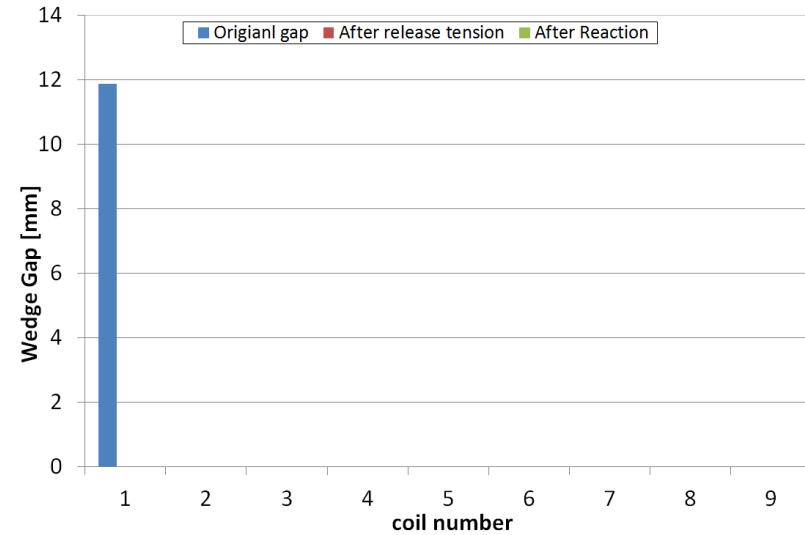
SQXF Coil 1 Wedge Gap



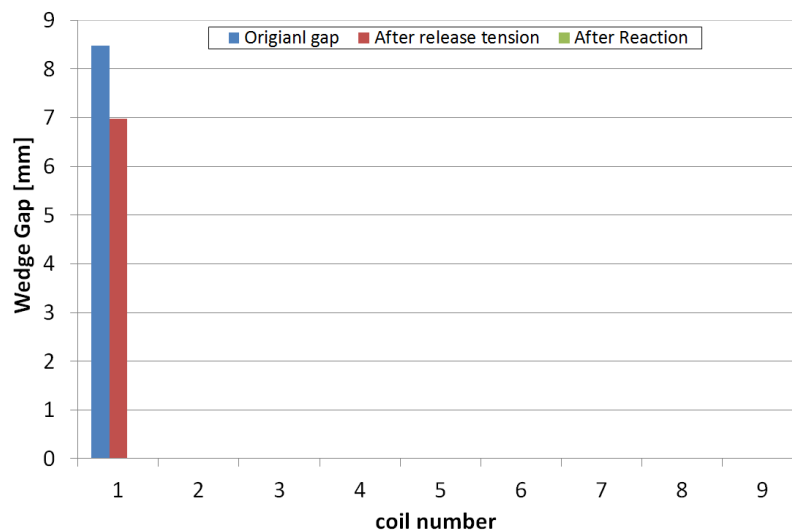
L1 Tansition Side



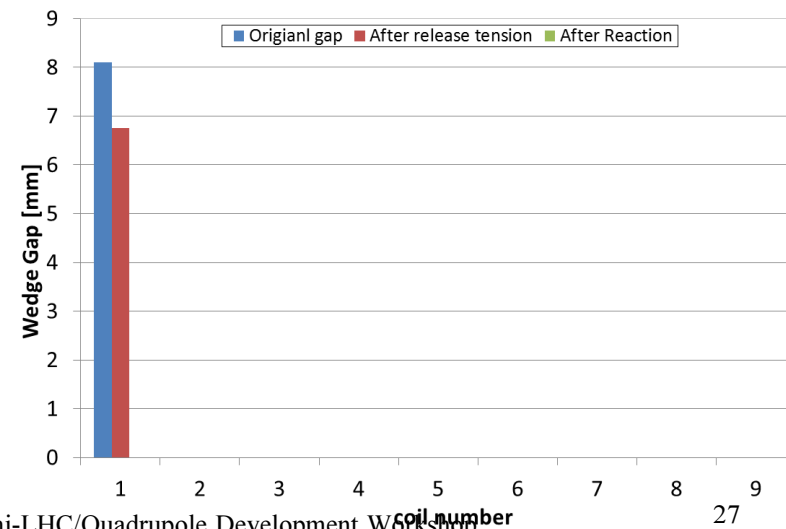
L1 Non-Tansition Side



L2 Tansition Side



L2 Non-Tansition Side





COIL 1 PROBLEM AND SOLUTION



Cable Re-spooling



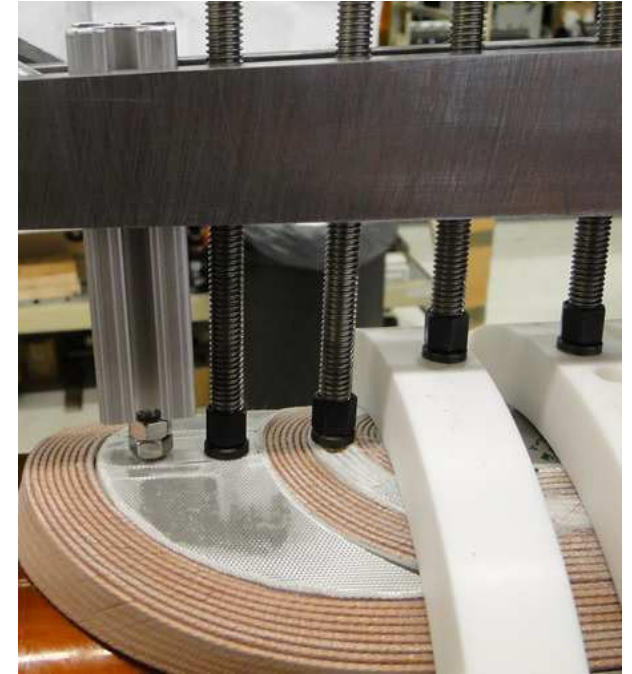
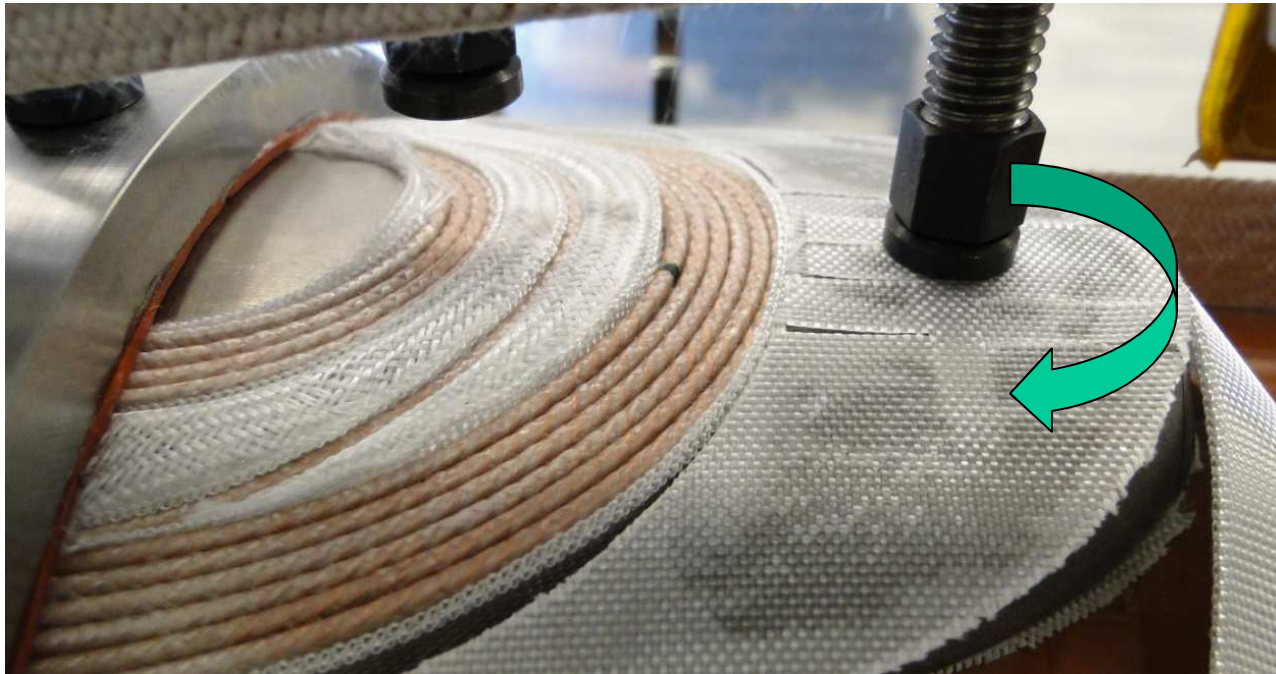
Tension is provided by payout
and respooler

Digital counter, measures
in meters and tenths





Flexible end parts

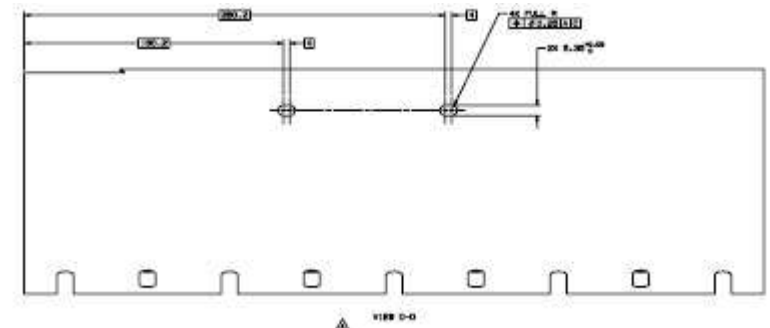
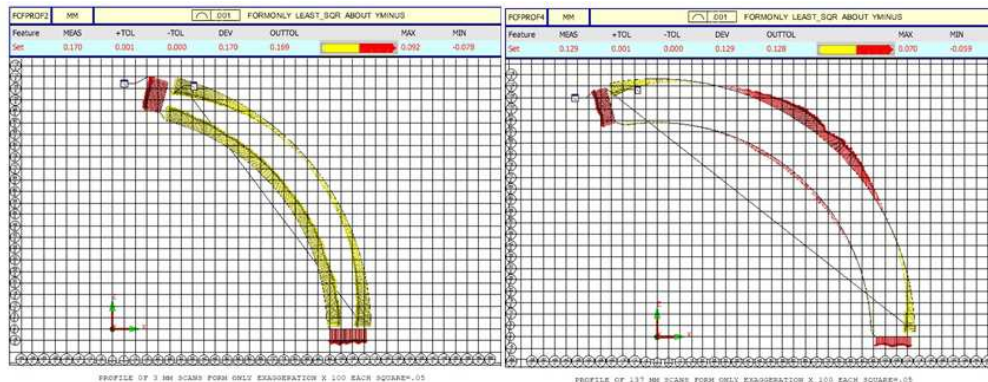


- The flexible end parts shifted along the winding direction and poke into the cable insulation causing part to cable short
- Solution: Alignment tool (80/20 Al frame, threaded rod with one end machined down as a 3 mm pin, double nuts, and C-clamp). After using the tooling, no short happened again.



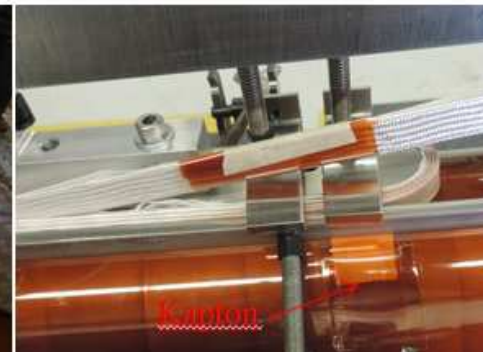


- After curing, the layer jump cable was over pushed by the curing spacer
Solution: Four half shell curing spacers were returned to the vendor for rework remove material from mid-plane and add two alignment pin slots
 - Use pins to position the curing spacer
 - Use side pusher bars as stop bar





IL Voltage Taps



- Two VTs were broken due to the high pressure during curing.
 - No teflon tap and Mica, and shorten the VT flag
 - Move all the VTs to coil straight section



Remove SS Core



- Hard way bending the cable to remove the core.
- Solution: After installing one side pushers, turn off the tensioner, cut the cable, back-wind the coil, remove the SS core, and then install the other side pushers.



Binder for Curing L2



- Separation between the wedge and the turn, and between the pole and the turn
- Solution: increase from 107 g to 120 g for the next coil



Summary



- **SQXF coil 1 winding and curing was finished**
- **All the tooling was checked. Curing spacers need rework. Curing press will be upgrade after Coil 2**
- **The winding and curing procedure was followed through the fabrication. All the comments and modification will be updated for the next coil**
- **We are ready to fabricate Coil 2 which is planned as the mirror coil.**



Schedule

